

Nonprofit organization means a private nonprofit corporation or other private nonprofit legal entity. No part of the net earnings of the organization may inure to the benefit of any member, founder, contributor, or individual. The organization (a) may not be controlled by, or be under the direction of, persons or firms seeking to derive profit or gain from the organization; (b) must have a voluntary board; and (c) must have a tax exemption ruling from the Internal Revenue Service under section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. Nonprofit organization does not include a public body or the instrumentality of any public body.

Program means the undertaking by a recipient with HUD assistance under this part for the construction or substantial rehabilitation of homes in accordance with the requirements of this part.

Recipient means an applicant that HUD approves as to financial responsibility and that executes a grant agreement with HUD to carry out a program under this part.

Rehabilitation means labor, materials, tools and other costs of improving buildings, including repair directed toward an accumulation of deferred maintenance; replacement of principal fixtures and components of existing buildings; installation of security devices; and improvement through alterations or incidental additions to, or enhancement of, existing buildings, including improvements to increase the efficient use of energy in buildings.

State means any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

Substantial rehabilitation means: (a) Rehabilitation involving costs in excess of 60 percent of the maximum sales price of a home assisted under this part after rehabilitation; or (b) the rehabilitation of a vacant, uninhabitable structure.

Unit of general local government means a borough, city, county, parish, town,

township, village, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State.

[54 FR 22258, May 22, 1989, as amended at 61 FR 5208, Feb. 9, 1996; 61 FR 42953, Aug. 19, 1996]

§ 280.10 NHOP assistance.

Recipients may only use assistance under this part to provide loans to families purchasing homes constructed or substantially rehabilitated in accordance with an approved program.

[61 FR 42953, Aug. 19, 1996]

§ 280.15 Assistance under other HUD programs.

Except for assistance made available under the Community Development Block Grant program under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 *et seq.*), a recipient's program is not eligible for assistance under other HUD assistance programs. Dwellings purchased under the program are eligible for mortgage insurance under section 203(b) (one- to four-family home mortgages), section 203(k) (rehabilitation of one- to four-family homes), section 221(d)(2) (low- and moderate-income families), section 234(c) (condominium mortgages), section 245(a) (graduated payment mortgages), and section 251 (adjustable rate mortgages) of the National Housing Act.

[54 FR 22258, May 22, 1989. Redesignated at 61 FR 42953, Aug. 19, 1996]

§ 280.20 Home quality.

(a) *Generally.* Except for manufactured homes, homes constructed or substantially rehabilitated under a program must comply with applicable local building code standards. (If no local building code standards are applicable, the homes must comply with a nationally recognized model building code (such as the CABO One- and Two-Family Dwelling Code) mutually agreed upon by the recipient and HUD). All such homes must also comply with the energy performance requirements contained in the minimum property standards under 24 CFR part 200, subpart S.

(b) *Manufactured homes.* Manufactured homes under a program must comply with the Manufactured Home

Construction and Safety Standards in 24 CFR part 3280; the installation, structural, and site requirements described in 24 CFR 203.43f; and the energy performance requirements of 24 CFR 200.926d(e).

[54 FR 22258, May 22, 1989. Redesignated at 61 FR 42953, Aug. 19, 1996]

§ 280.25 Other Federal requirements.

In addition to the requirements set forth in 24 CFR part 5, the following additional Federal requirements apply to this program:

(a) *Nondiscrimination and equal opportunity.* (1) The affirmative fair housing marketing requirements at 24 CFR part 200, subpart M, and the implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 108.

(2) *Racial and ethnic data collection requirements.* Recipients must maintain current data on the race and ethnicity of program beneficiaries.

(b) *Displacement and relocation assistance.* (1) The Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4601) as amended by the Uniform Relocation Act Amendments of 1987, title IV of the Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1987 (Pub. L. 100-17, approved April 2, 1987) (URA) and government-wide implementing regulations at 49 CFR part 24 set forth relocation assistance requirements that apply to the displacement of any person (family, individual, business, nonprofit organization or farm) as a direct result of acquisition, rehabilitation or demolition for a program assisted under this part.

(2) A displacement from the real property is covered by the URA if it occurs on or after the date that an application is submitted under this part and the application is later approved and funded, unless:

(i) The person has been evicted for cause based upon a serious or repeated violation of the material terms of the lease or occupancy agreement and HUD determines that the eviction was not undertaken for the purpose of evading the obligation to provide relocation assistance;

(ii) The person moved into the real property after the application was submitted, but received prior written notice of the expected displacement;

(iii) The person is an owner-occupant and has been informed that the real property will not be acquired for the program under the threat of eminent domain; or

(iv) The applicant (recipient) determines that the displacement did not occur as a direct result of the acquisition, rehabilitation, or demolition for the program, and HUD concurs in that determination.

(3) If a person is displaced from the real property before the submission of the application, and either HUD or the applicant (recipient) determines that the displacement was a direct result of the acquisition, rehabilitation, or demolition, the person shall be eligible for relocation assistance as a displaced person.

(4) The applicant (recipient) may, at any time, request a HUD determination whether a displacement will be covered by the URA and the implementing regulations.

(5) A displaced person's eligibility for relocation assistance is subject to the requirements in 49 CFR part 24.

(c) *Flood insurance purchase requirements.* Grants will not be provided to programs involving the acquisition or rehabilitation of a building located in an area that has been identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as a special flood hazard area, unless: (1) the community in which the area is situated is participating in the National Flood Insurance Program in accordance with the regulations under that program (44 CFR parts 59 through 79); or (2) less than a year has passed since FEMA notification regarding such hazards. A recipient may not make a loan under this part involving buildings located in these areas unless flood insurance on the structure is obtained by the purchaser in compliance with section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.*).

(d) *Applicability of OMB Circulars.* The policies, guidelines, and requirements of OMB Circular Nos. A-110 and A-122 apply to the acceptance and use of assistance by nonprofit organizations.

(e) *Lead-based paint.* (1) The requirements of the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. 4821-4846) and implementing regulations at 24